REMARKS

Applicant is in receipt of the Office Action mailed April 25, 2002.

Section 112 Rejection

Claim 35 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Applicant has amended claim 35 to clearly point out the subject matter by removing indefinite backslashes.

Section 102(e) Rejection

Claims 1-3, 10-17, 19, and 28-35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 102(e) as being anticipated by Dickman et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,091,409), herein referred to as Dickman.

Claims 1-6, 9, 16, 17, 19-27, 31, 32, and 34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Viswanathan et al. (U.S. Patent Number 6,047,332), herein referred to as Viswanathan.

Section 103(a) Rejection

Claims 7 and 8 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Viswanathan (U.S. Patent Number 6,047,332), in view of Applicant's admission of the prior art.

Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Viswanathan (U.S. Patent Number 6,047,332).

Applicant asserts that the present claims are patentable in light of the following remarks.

Claim 1

Dickman describes a system and a method for automatically activating a browser with Internet shortcuts on the desktop.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Office Action equating determining one or more data sources or targets connected to the computer to the contents of an .url file as disclosed by Dickman in column 10, lines 55-56:

"URL=http://www.unitedmedia.com/comics/dilbert/archive/dilbert950826.gif"

As stated by Dickman in column 10, lines 51-53, a .url file may include:

"a URL and other information such as working directory, icon file, icon index and hot key. An example of a contents of a url file for an Internet shortcut is as follows:

[InternetShortcut]

URL=http://www.unitedmedia.com/comics/dilbert/archive/dilbert950826.gif

Hotkey=1604

WorkingDirectory=d:.backslash.temp

ShowCommand=3

IconFile=C:.backslash.WINDOWS.backslash.system.backslash.shell32.dll

IconIndex=21"

In other words, <u>Dickman teaches contents of an .url file</u>, which tells the computer how to use an Internet shortcut.

Instead, Applicant in claim 1 discloses a method for enabling access to one or more data sources or targets in a computer system, including:

"<u>determining one or more data sources or targets connected to the computer;</u>

<u>automatically generating one or more URLs for each of the data sources or targets;</u>

wherein each of the URLs is useable for reading data from the respective data source or writing data to the respective data target."

The method as disclosed by the Applicant includes determining one or more data sources or targets connected to the computer. In contrast, Dickman discloses syntax for a .url file, which is substantially different.

Furthermore, Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Office Action equating automatically generating one or more URLs for each of the data sources or targets to

generating a URL as a part of a shortcut icon when the link is dragged and dropped on the desktop. Dickman in column 10, lines 63-65 describes a method to drag and drop Internet shortcuts as described by Microsoft OLE 2.01 mechanism, such as described with reference to Figures 21A and 21B of Dickman, where an Internet shortcut is embedded in an application.

In contrast, Applicant describes a method where the one or more URL's corresponding to the determined one or more data sources or targets are generated automatically. In other words, the URL's are automatically generated after determining the one or more data sources connected to the computer. Dickman does not teach or suggest this feature. Accordingly Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentably distinguished over Dickman.

Viswanathan describes a method for rendering devices on a globally visible cluster, where the cluster includes a plurality of nodes on which the devices are attached.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the Office Action equating a logical name to a URL. Webopedia.com defines the term "logical" as referring to:

> "a user's view of the way data or systems are organized. The opposite of logical is *physical*, which refers to the real organization of a system. For example, a logical description of a file is that it is a collection of data stored together. This is the way files appear to users. Physically, however, a single file can be divided into many pieces scattered across a disk."

In addition, a logical name can be used as disclosed in: Viswanathan column 3 lines 26-29:

> "To enable it to open a target device given the target device's logical name, the file system 134 employs a logical name space data structure 164 that maps logical file names 166 to physical file names 168."

In other words, the logical name is a user-assigned name that maps physical resources of a system into a name that the user can relate to easily.

In contrast, Applicant defines the term "URL" in the Data Socket system and method disclosed in the U.S. Patent Number 6,370,569 (col. 9 lines 53-56) as:

"URLs (universal resource locator) are used to address or identify a Data Socket client's source or target. A URL string starts with its access method, such as http:, which the client uses to determine how to connect to the source or target."

In addition, in the Specification section Applicant describes a URL as:

"Data Socket client addresses data sources and targets using a URL (Uniform Resource Locator), much the way that a URL is used to address web pages anywhere in the world." (Pg. 2, lines 8-10)

and

"The URL contains all the information needed for the Data Socket system to access the data source/target. The URL contains all the information necessary to identify the type of data source/target, determine the address of the data source/target, and establish a connection with the data source/target." (Pg. 2, lines 19-22)

In other words, the URL specifies an access method for a source or a target, along with a type of the target and all other necessary information to establish a connection with the source or target. URLs are used in a similar way as in addressing web pages. In contrast, the logical name of Viswanathan comes from a user representation of a physical name for a device and/or a node. Viswanathan does not teach or suggest the use of URLs. Accordingly Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentably distinguished over Viswanathan.

Thus Applicant submits that claim 1 of the present application is allowable. In view of the similarity of claims 16, 31, and 35 to base claim 1, the arguments advanced above apply with equal force to claims 16, 31, and 35. Because claims 2-15 depend from independent claim 1, they are allowable for at least the reasons given above. Because claims 17-30 depend from independent claim 16, they are allowable for at least the reasons given above. Because claims 32-34 depend from independent claim 31, they are allowable for at least the reasons given above.
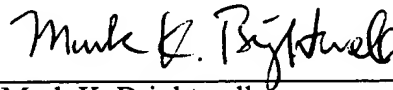
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CONCLUSION

Applicant submits the application is in condition for allowance, and an early notice to that effect is requested.

If any extensions of time (under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136) are necessary to prevent the above referenced application(s) from becoming abandoned, Applicant(s) hereby petition for such extensions. If any fees are due, the Commissioner is authorized to charge said fees to Conley, Rose, & Tayon, P.C. Deposit Account No. 50-1505/5150-32801/JCH.

Also enclosed herewith are the following items:

☒ Return Receipt Postcard

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX: MARKED-UP VERSION OF AMENDED CLAIM(S) OF PATENT
APPLICATION NO. 09/374,740

35. (Amended)   A computer-implemented method for enabling access to one or more data sources or targets in a computer system, comprising:

determining one or more data sources or targets connected to the computer;

automatically generating one or more URLs for each of the data sources or targets;

wherein each of the URLs is useable for accessing data ~~from/to the respective data source/target.~~ from the respective data source or to the respective data target.